

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號十月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

日八十月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old-Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BRAN, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOO & CAMPOBELLO, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOR, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq. J. F. CORRIE, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. MOLINA, Esq.

Act. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th February, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Office, Queen's Road.

The whole of their OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Desks, Chairs, Tables, Clocks, Letter Press, Inkstands, Stationery, &c., &c.

Legal and other Books.

A Collection of Charts.

One Milner's Patent Fire Resisting Safe. Measuring about 4 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 11 in. by 3 ft. 10 in.

One Large Copying Press.

One Platform Scale.

And,

One 6-seated House-boat, with Awning, Oars, Iron Davits, Falls, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. G. MORRIS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, "Hermitage."

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Suites, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Mirrors, Pictures, Sideboard, Crockery, Glass and Plated-ware, Bedsteads, Toilet Table, Washstands and Sots, &c., &c.

And,

One PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Wednesday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe10

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. FRITZ LANGEN's Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Firm is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by consent. The Firm in Liquidation will be signed by Mr J. A. FRASER in Japan, by Mr E. G. Low in Shanghai, and by Mr T. G. LESTER in Hongkong, or by any one of the Partners.

HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

NOTICE.

M. R. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of falling health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICHOLAS AUGUST STEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Proclamation. We have this day re-opened a branch of our firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap3

NOTICE.

M. R. J. F. CORRIE's Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-

signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

O. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

M. R. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hoibow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HEBELL, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoibow, January 1, 1877. fe19

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

Intimations.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be Held in the Public Gardens on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th February.

Admission: First Day, 1s. Second Day, 50 Cents.

Payment at the Gates, or Tickets may be had of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe16

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises in the PRATA CENTRAL lately occupied by Messrs GIMMAN & Co., next to Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Buildings.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe11

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four **** in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap3]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Steamer KIUKIANG will make a Trip to CANTON and Back on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, leaving here at 8 a.m., and Canton at 4 p.m.

The WHITE CLOUD will also Run on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, leaving MACAO at 8 a.m., and HONGKONG at 2 p.m. There will be no Macao Steamer on Tuesday, the 13th Instant.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe11

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General MEETING of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1877, at 8 p.m.

By Order, R. B. DENNIS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

Intimations.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. fe11

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

M. R. GEORGE W. BAFFEY has been authorized to sign the Company's Bills of Lading from and after this date.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe11

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Company have This Day been REMOVED to No. 37, Queen's Road, Central.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe18

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Messrs RUSSELL & Co. have This Day assumed charge of their AGENCY at this Port.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe11

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the above notification, we have This Day ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr C. V. SMITH is authorized to sign Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 17th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe18

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

The Steamship "LEONOR," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports 6th SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe11

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MENZELLE," Comdt. PASQUALINI, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe11

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Comdt. BRUNET, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe11

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamship "CYPHERUS

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Oils in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **LOMBARDY**, Captain HALL, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendant.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMOBY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.
No. 3, PERHILL TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO BE LET.
THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BONES COMPANY.
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 14, Gough Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KING.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

TO BE LET.
THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.
For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.
Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

HONG LISTS.
Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

For Sale.

TUBORGS FABRIKER DANISH BEER.
TO BE HAD FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICAL RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. BRYAN. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.
On and after MONDAY, February 5th, we shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.
DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.
FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 25 cents per yard, (these are more or less sold); original prices, \$1.50, and \$2.00 per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.
WOLLS, SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, marked very cheap.
LADIES' BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.
FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.
100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.
Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising FLANNELS, CALICOS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.
In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 24th.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ARTHUR OLIVAS.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England: he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.
Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1876.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the Consulate all information and Particulars they may require.
For the Consul,
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.
Hongkong, December 15, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for a full year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.
W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The usual space which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.
The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.
The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.
The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. O. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary.
Penang,
Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

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The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express concerns who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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THE CHINA REVIEW
Vol. V., No. 2.
Annual Subscription, postage included, \$8.50.

CONTENTS.
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 53).
Establishment of American Trade at Canton.
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Sixteenth Century; Part I. (Continued from page 122).
The Boater's Song.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.
Validity of Chinese Marriages.
Money Loan Associations.
Bean Cake as a Manufacture.
Pillig English.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

Intimations.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.
The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.
The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review Department.
Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Frederick's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stationmaster of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

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by
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resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in 1/4 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins
(not damageable in time), labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.
Works: Euston Road and Camden
Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMES AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOTTES.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINEST LADDOGS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND FOWL PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, FOWLTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,
FURNISHERS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

191e76 1w 52t 191e77

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

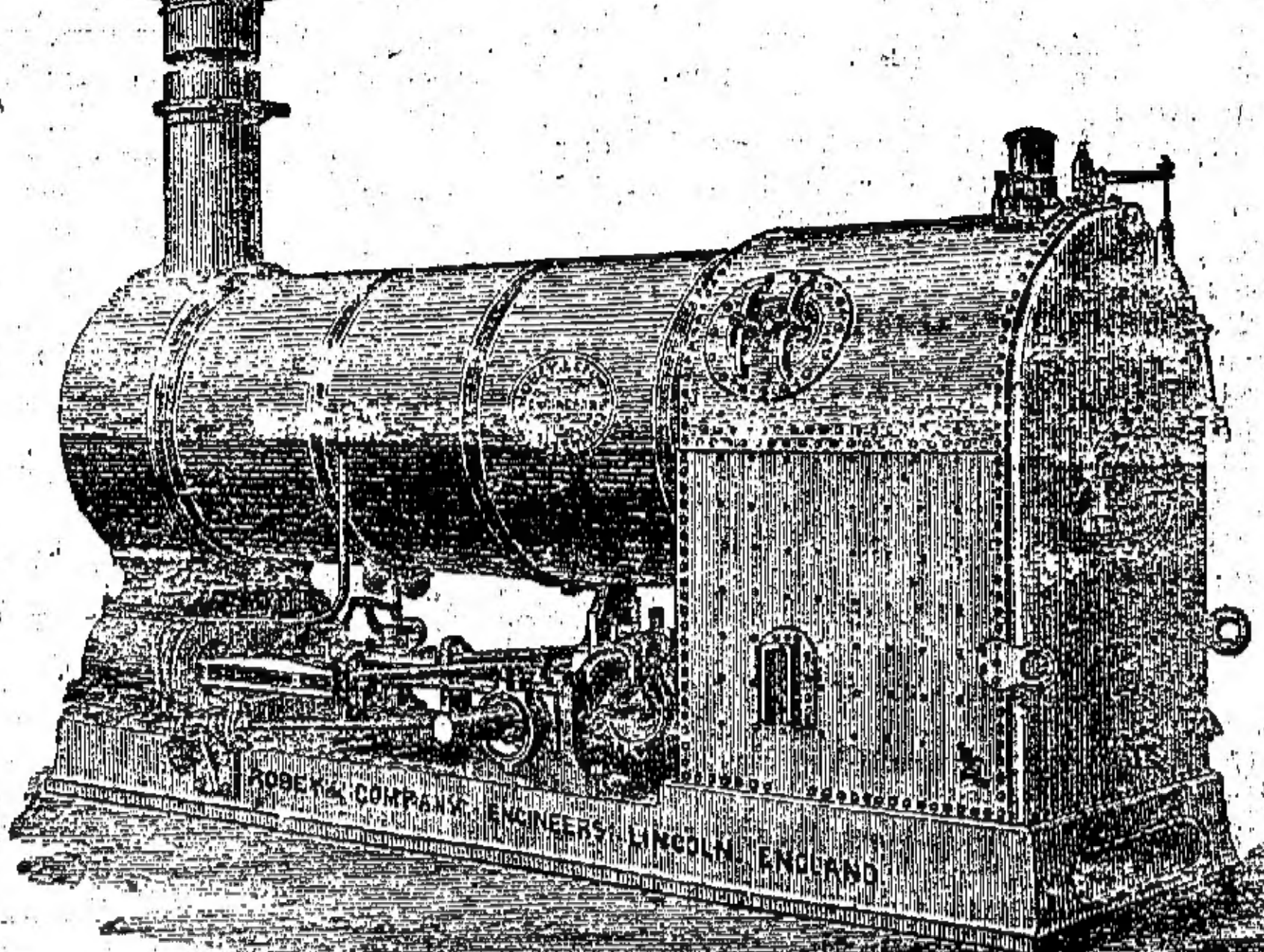
Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11nc76 1w 52t 11nc77

ROBEY & CO.'S
NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL
DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.
Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ANDREW & JAMES STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON BOILER TUBES,
GAS TUBES, CAST IRON PIPES,
IRON & BRASS FITTINGS, &c., &c.
41, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.

A. & J. S. would be glad to entertain
any proposal for an Agency by suitable
parties.

11nc76 1w 52t 11nc77

BEST SEEDS
SUTTON & SONS
VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LIST POST FREE
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
REGISTERED AND GUARANTEED
SUTTON & SONS' SEEDS
SELECTED
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM & GRASS SEEDS
FOR EVERY FARM & GRASS SEEDS
CLIMATE.

EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND
MOST SUITABLE KINDS
SUTTON & SONS' SEEDS
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Messrs Sutton's Catalogues may
be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1m 12t 4mr77

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862, Paris, 1867, Cordova, 1872,
L

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOEFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY List for 1877 is
posted at the Supreme Court House
for inspection; Notice of any inaccuracies,
Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given
to the Acting Registrar on or before TUES-
DAY, the Thirtieth day of February, 1877,
in accordance with the provisions of Section
8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Acting Registrar.
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe14

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I,
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo,
pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D.
Tübingen.
Price: Two Dollars and a Half.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned
Goods per British Ship Tyburnia,
from London, are requested to send their
Bills of Lading for countersignature to the
Under-mentioned, and to take immediate deliv-
ery of their Goods, failing which they will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense by.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

White Stripes, 2103; Red Stripes, 7776
—9879 bundles RAILROADS.
Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe12

BRITISH SHIP SARAH NICHOLSON,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe11

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Cytherea, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk by the Under-
signed into their Godowns, whence and/or
from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary is given before
10 a.m. To-morrow.
Goods remaining in Godowns after the
15th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by the Under-mentioned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe10

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Atgyl, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk by the Under-
signed into their Godowns, whence and/or
from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Cargo is deliverable on Board.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
15th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by the Under-mentioned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe15

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. Hindostan, Captain
T. S. GARDNER, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by
her are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature to the
Under-mentioned, and to take immediate deliv-
ery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer will be at once landed and stored
at Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe18

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS
AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GABORAU,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature to the Under-mentioned, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Under-mentioned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUET,
Agent.

Ex Melkong, December 29th, 1876.

ESD 16 bags White Wax.

Ex Ava, January 11th, 1877.

THC No. 1/2, 2 cases Stoves.

GD No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex Amoy, January 24th, 1877.

OE, one box Sundries.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
"TIGRE," from London, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may
be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before the 10th inst., at 3 p.m.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Under-mentioned.

Goods remaining undelivered after TUES-
DAY, the 15th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUET,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe15

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
D. Scott, Commander, will
leave for the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877. fe17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The British Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain T. S. GARDNER, will
leave for the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877. fe17

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamship
"CAIRNSMUIR,"
due shortly from London and
Singapore, will receive imme-
diate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRIDGEPORT, British barque, Captain
E. W. Crisp.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CAYLON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.

B. Blaker.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque,
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F.

Weenberg.—Siemens & Co.

ALDEN BESSY, American barque, Captain
S. Noyes.—Rocario & Co.

TRUVASTA, British ship, Captain Robt.
Golden.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10, Signal, for Whampoa.

10, Ching-to, Chinese gunboat, for a
cruise.

10, Wodan, for Keelung.

10, H.M.S. Sheildrake, for Foochow.

10, H.M.S. Li-y, for Amoy.

10, Norden, for Amoy.

10, Morning Star, for Bangkok.

10, Madagascar, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Christian, for Tientsin.

Deutschland, for Tientsin.

Ceylon, for New York.

Cyphrenes, for Shanghai.

Acht tes, for Singapore and London.

Chinkiang, for Guant.

Nuevo Constante, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.
Per Norden, for Manila, Dr. Parmentier.
Per Morning Star, for Bangkok, 20
Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Achille, for London, Mr and Mrs
Ford, Revd. Mr and Mrs W. Duffus and
2 children, Revd. Mr and Mrs S. White-
head and 2 children, Miss Taylor, and 8
Europeans. For Singapore, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

None.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest
London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to
Hongkong.

Sept. 10, Western Belle, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hong-
kong.

Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Hong-
kong.

Oct. 5, Vega, from Hamburg to Chefoo.

Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to
Hongkong.

Oct. 12, Omaha, from London to Shanghai.

Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to
Hongkong.

Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to
Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to
Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Nov. 29, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Nov. 29, New Mrs, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 4, Bendultha, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to
Hongkong.

Dec. 17, Carriks, from London to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

Dec. 19, Cairnsmuir (str.), from London to
China and Japan.

Dec. 20, Chiraman, from London to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 23, Pophle, from New York to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 28, Antenor (str.), from London to
Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Viking. Gadahili.

State of Louisiana. Macgregor.

Sailing Vessels.

Windhover. Forward Ho.

Hope. O. R. Bishop.

Antwerp. Daphne.

Albert Victor. Penrhin.

Duna. At Liverpool.

Nestor (str.). At Glasgow.

Loudoun Castle (str.).

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per TIGRE, at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the
11th inst., late letters received from
11.10 to 11.30. The Post Office will
be open at 10 a.m. Correspondence
for Registry by either Mail received
till a quarter of an hour before the
time for first closing.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per Schooner UZZIAH, at 3.30 p.m.,
on Monday, the 12th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.—

Per HINDOSTAN and ARGYLL, at
2.20 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th
inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Packet Packet LOMBARDY,
will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 15th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
LATE FEES of 15 cents extra
Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 40 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe16

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 19th inst., with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, and London, which will be
closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 15 cents extra Postage
till

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe16

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Packet Packet AMAZON,
will be despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 22nd inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,
Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters
should be marked *Post to Galle only*;
they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st inst.:—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd inst.:—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore, may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe22

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, February 15:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
Mr Morris' residence, "Hermitage."

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration at City Hall.

Goods per Cyphrenes undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

lined
out
Do. Maximum.
Do. Minimum over night,

Parallels.

WEARIN' AWA'

[The following lines are contributed to the columns of the *New York Scotsman* by Mr. A. Wanless, of Detroit. They are said to be the production of the poet Burns, but some doubt is entertained on that head. Mr. Wanless writes:—"If it is Burns' composition it is somewhat strange that it has never appeared in print. What a wall of sorrow and sadness these lines convey! They touch every sympathetic chord of the heart. They appear to be the last words of a mighty-minded man, whose soul is on the verge of eternity! For the benefit of his health, about the latter end of June, 1796, Burns repaired to Dumfries, which is some ten miles distant from Dumfries. Miss Lewars resided in Dumfries."]

The sun lies clasp'd in amber clouds
Half hidden in the sea,
And o'er the sands the glowing tide
Comes racing merrily;
The hawthorn hedge is white with bloom,
The wind is soft and low,
And still you watch by me,
Your hand clasp'd in my own.

O, let the curtain slide, Jessie,
And raise my head away,
And let the bonnie setting sun
Glint in on you and me,
The world looks fair and bright, Jessie,
Near lov'd hearth like you,
But purrith'st the blast sifs summer's love,
And makes last friendships fow.

O, Jessie, in the dreary night,
A sleep my burning hands,
Upon those throbbing, sleepless lids,
O'er eyes like glowing brands;
And wonder in my brain
If haply, when I'm dead,
My old boon-friends for love o' me
Will gie my bairnies bread.

O did the poor not help the poor,
Each in their simple way,
With humble gift and kindly words,
God pity them, I say;
For many a man who clasp'd my hand
With pledges o'er the bowl,
When the wine-halo passed away,
Proved but a zigzag soul.

O blessed thought midst our despair,
There is a promise made,
That in the day the rough wind blows
The east wind shall be stay'd;
A few short years, and those I love
Will come again to me,
In that bright realm without a sun—
That land without a sea.

O wilt thou gang o' nights, Jessie,
To my forsaken hearth;
And be as thou hast been to me,
The truest friend on earth;
Sae sweetly in your linnest voices
You'll sing my wane to rest,
While Jessie leans her weary head
Upon your loving breast.

Ah! what is fame? Its wreath of bays
Cools not the fevered brow,
Wilt tell his name in coming day,
Who whistled at the plough,
And wrote a simple song or two
For happier hearts to sing
Among the singing oaks or corn,
Or round the household ring.

Yet would I prize the bubble fame,
If my own artless lays
Bore the sweet deeds and lovingness
For future time to praise.
True soul! I bless the poet skill
Which won a friend like thee,
Whose love 'twixt love of home and heaven,
Is with me constantly.

DEATH.—It buries every error, covers
every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy, and not feel a compassionate throb that he should have warred with the handful of earth that lies mouldering before him?

I CAN.—Of course you can. You show it in your looks, in your motion, in your speech, and everything else. Every attitude shows that your body is a soul, and is inhabited by resolution and moral sense, I can! A brave, hearty, soulful, manly expression! There is character, force, vigor, determination, and will in it. The words have a spirit, sparkle, and pungency about them, not to be resisted nor forgotten. There is a world of meaning expressed in them.

JOSE BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

FRUIT KAKE.

A lie is like a brush heap on fire; it is easier to let it burn out than try to extinguish it.
Nobody but a coward will accept praise that he don't deserve.
Revenge makes a hornet respectable, but it is the very basest passion in man.
The more intellect a man has got, the more simple he can afford to be.
After all said and done, if there wasn't anything but lambs in this world, life and nation would be a great drag.
A defeat suffered gracefully is half a victory.

The most disastrous fight any man can make is to be an agent in circumstances.
Don't hurt for fault—let fame hurt for you.
There is lots of people who when they have changed one sin for another, think they have repented of the first one.
After a man has reached the light or his ambition, the first thing he does is to be disgusted with it.

The majority of the world don't know or any other way to get ahead than to pull somebody back.
Good looks never enter into the calculations of men or good sense.
I notice one thing when a man intends to punish the world by refusing from it, the world steps gently one side and lets him went.

Man is so much of a hypocrite that I have known him to effect even sins that he had not the nerve to commit to be guilty of.
Young man, you must learn something new by hearing yourself talk.

The road to ruin is always kept in good order, and those who travel it pay the expenses.
What a blessing it is to be simple, to have the body satisfied with simple food, and in mind satisfied with simple truth.

I would as soon think of reading the riot act to a cage of fighting lions and tigers as to undertake to run mankind by moral standards.
The bottom round of the ladder is safer than the top one.

If men of brains were always men of

honor this world, would be comparatively safe.

It is tuff to be poor, but to be ashamed or it is putting salt onto a sore.
We are all of us poor just as we want more, and rich as we want less.

Reputations that we have inherited is like munny got in the same way, the hardest kind of a thing to keep.

It is quite an accomplishment to be able to mind our own business.
If you want to make yourself a pauper, and your friends enemies, give them all they ask for.

Falling in love is like falling down stairs; we seldom can tell exactly how the thing wix did.

When an old phellow marries a young wife he has generally taken a kontrakt he kant fill.

Forgive others first, and yourself afterwards.

It is the ingratitude of buggers that makes begging pay so poorly.
The quality of your friends is of much more importance than the number.

I don't ask any credit for my sympathy; only ask credit for what I actually do.

Wine unlocks the door and then throws away the key.

VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEERING.

BY SIGGIOTTI GARIBALDI.

IL.

A few days ago I was chatting with a well known and highly respected medical gentleman of this town, and we were comparing notes about the different deaths we had been present at. He, with an experience of course much wider than mine, remarked how small a percentage of the persons he had seen die troubled themselves about anything at the last moment, and certainly very seldom about their future state. My experience coincides with his, as generally the predominating idea of the day, as it were, is the one that finds expression at the last moment, I shall never forget a poor peasant boy, who in his first battle was shot through the body. Being made fully aware that he had only a few hours to live, he asked "Ma micio per la patria, non s'era!"—But I die for my country, do I not?" and when he received an affirmative answer seemed fully consoled by it, for he scarcely spoke afterwards.

Of course with his Italian patriotism has generally been the leading motive, and I could recall numberless examples of men breathing their last with such expressions as *Viva l'Italia* or *Viva la France* on their lips. Sometimes a merely temporary anxiety preoccupies them, as in the case of a friend of mine who was shot by my side. We had to cross a wide road unaided by the enemy, and started together. When within a few paces of the other side, I saw him suddenly fall on his face. I guessed at once what this meant. I turned as soon as I could and saw him raising himself on his hands, and heard him say in a low voice, "Io muoio, io muoio!"—I die, I die!

As soon as he saw I was coming, he said, with an expression I shall never forget, "Quick, I have some papers of the general's in my breast, take them!" As he said this he fell again on his face before I could catch him, and as I turned him over, he had been dead. The bullet had entered under one arm pit and come out under the other. On another occasion I was called by an urgent message to the side of a volunteer who had been shot in the lungs, and who had something of importance to communicate to me. I started at once, but when I arrived he could no longer speak. They had raised him up to prevent suffocation, but as I watched the look of agonised desire to communicate something in his eyes—the cold perspiration rolling down his face, and the terrible effort, every moment growing weaker, he made to breathe—I could see that whatever he might have had to say I should never hear, while his face will certainly remain impressed on my memory to my last day.

Some dreadful things sometimes happen in warfare, that move even the most callous and most experienced. Such an incident took place at the battle of Bezzecca. On account of the broken and bush-covered nature of the ground, the search for the wounded had been prolonged much beyond the usual time. On the fourth day after the battle one of the search parties came upon the body of a man which had an open note-book in its hand. On one page of it he had written, "I have waited two days, and now I die. Addio!" Fancy the poor fellow lying there dying of hunger and his wounds, hoping every minute that help would come, and when at last he wrote that sentence certain that when help came it would be too late! This created a great impression among our men, more so than the loss of hundreds of their comrades.

When perhaps some early morning you have passed over a green field with every blade glittering in the rising sun, and have inhaled fresh life with the balmy atmosphere; when, later in the day, you have found yourself in the same field inhaling the same atmosphere, no longer fresh, but smoke-laden, with your ears filled by the whizzing of the deadly missiles and the groans of stricken men, the sudden change of a fierce conflict at your feet scarcely allowing you to note the hellish work going on around you; and when still later in the day you pass again over the same field to see it all trampled down and furrowed by shells, with groups of dead bodies here and there, with solitary ones in between, each lying in its crimson pool, bloody trails on the grass where some poor wretch has dragged himself to shelter, perhaps dying on the way, or carried to the rear by his comrades, dropping his life out drop by drop as they went, it is then you can understand what a cursed thing war is.

It has often been remarked among us that bravery is oftener met with among two classes of soldiers, either in the newly-joined and young recruit, or in the old volunteer who counts his battles by the dozen. The first displays courage, I suppose, on the principle that the child does not fear the fire till it has burnt his fingers, the second because he has so often escaped that he has become indifferent to the danger. I remember a lad of some fourteen years of age, who volunteered to go and fight the fugitives that had been plied up against one of the gates of Monte Rotondo. It was getting dusk, and he arrived without seemingly arousing the attention of the enemy, but when he began to strike his matches, and having lit some paper with which he had been provided proceeded to make a blaze, the firing from the walls and batteries became fast and furious, though we did all we could to divert this by keeping up a steady fire from our lines. After he had satisfied himself that it had well taken

we saw him turn round and wave his cap. Above the din we just heard his shrill voice as he cried "Viva l'Italia!" and then he suddenly disappeared. However, he re-joined us a few minutes later, by a miracle safe and sound, to become the pet of the army for a week after. A young gentleman named Fessari, who was not more than 18 years of age, and son of a great land proprietor, had raised a company among the dependents of his family and joined us. He happened to be with a column that occupied a village, the name of which I forget, in 1867, when it was surprised by the enemy, who before a stand could be made had nearly taken possession of the place. He was ordered to charge up a street that was being rapidly occupied by the enemy, but finding that his men refused to follow him, he put his horse to a canter and charged alone. The enemy perhaps not understanding the fact of a solitary horseman coming against them, ceased firing and even opened their ranks and allowed him to enter into their midst. He then stopped his horse and pulling out his revolver rapidly discharged his six shots into the compact mass of men round him, then flung the empty weapon into the face of the nearest officer. Of course he was almost immediately killed, he fortunately remained on his feet, but defending himself with his sword against the bayonet thrusts aimed at him, it broke short at the handle. The officers fortunately succeeded in saving him from the fury of their men, but when we took him some hours later his skin was said to have been broken in 26 different places; however, he afterwards recovered.

"I cannot fail to record a splendid exploit taken out of moral courage, that took place a short time before we took the field against the Austrians in the Tyrol. *En passant*, I must remark that our regiments, though so called, as we were acting with the regular troops, really were brigades, being each between three and four thousand strong. To the command of one of these, an old volunteer officer, Colonel Spechi by name, had been appointed. This gentleman was an old friend of ours; in his younger days he had been a leading star in the military world, and all old players on the continent remember the famous *Onaso* speech. However, having a penchant for warfare and being a fervent liberal opinion—he had served with distinction in the old Carlist campaigns in Spain early in the century and having never missed taking part in all our wars of independence—he had become one of our most trusted officers.

On the morning before the day on which his regiment was to leave the depot where it had been organised to take the field, he was going into his room, found him sitting in his chair with a pistol-shot through his brain. A sealed letter addressed to my father lay on the table before him, and these were its contents as well as I can remember—"My dear General, I find that my falling health will not allow me to support the fatigue of the command you have entrusted to me, but as I do not wish it to be said that on the eve of taking the field I withdraw from the force, I have decided on putting an end to my life lest some day some one might taunt me with having done so," &c.

I will finish this paper with an authentic ghost story, as it has something to do with volunteers. During the campaign of 1866, my sister remaining alone at home, invited a young lady friend, whose two brothers were serving with us, to stay with her. One evening Miss B—, having occasion to go to her room to fetch a book she remembered having left there during the day, and about the contents of which the two ladies had been chatting, went into a long gallery communicating with the part of the house in which her room was. She had not been gone a minute when the household was roused by hearing a piercing shriek. Everybody rushed to the gallery and there found Miss B— stretched on the floor in an insensible condition. When she had recovered and was able to speak, she stated that, proceeding rapidly down the gallery, thinking of the book, she suddenly found herself face to face with her younger brother, dressed in his regimentals and leaning on his rifle, which she remarked had his bayonet fixed. As she knew he could not be there in the flesh, she fainted. Next morning a telegram was sent to us in camp, and though a reassuring answer was for obvious reasons sent back, she learnt some weeks later the truth that her brother had been killed on that day in an engagement above Storo. *Australasian*.

NOTES ON ARMAMENTS.

(Pioneer.)

London, December, 1876.

While artillerymen have been devoting their attention to the production of "infants," each more bounding than its predecessor, military engineers have been mindful that the most vulnerable portion of an armoured vessel is below the water line; and that though this region is protected by the deflection and resisting action of the water from the attacks of projectiles, the very inertia of a ship in motion is amply sufficient to ensure the action of a simple detonating arrangement, and thereby to determine an explosion of any required intensity. All that is necessary, then, in the case of an advancing vessel, is to ensure that the detonating arrangement and explosive charge shall lie directly in her path, or in the case of a vessel at anchor, that these shall be positioned against her hull with the slightest medium of force necessary to release a spring trigger.

The forms of subaqueous attack to which the enemies of England will be exposed are submarine mines, or fixed torpedoes; and movable or missile torpedoes known as the Whitehead torpedo, the Harvey torpedo, and the outrigger torpedo. Submarine mines vary from a simple case containing the explosive material and suspended at the depth requisite for its effective action, and provided with a simple mechanical or chemical appliance, to effect its explosion when struck by the advancing vessel, all the way to an elaborate system of groups of mines of large or varying explosive power; wherein the individual charges may be exploded either simultaneously or severally, or in rapid succession. Such systems are applied to the defence of harbours and channels of importance, &c., and their elaboration is a matter for engineering talent of a high order. They should not only be placed as to make it impossible for a hostile vessel to force the passage without encountering one or more of them; but they should be so disposed that the explosion of one mine, or one group of mines, should not, by its mass

concussion, cause that of the remainder, and the main, or large mine should be protected by smaller ones thrown out as skirmishers on the front or flanks, with the special object of accounting for boats which may be sent on the "forlorn" errand of undermining and getting rid of the monsters which lie in the path of the mother ship. The main agent by which these systems are worked is electricity, and the ingenuity with which this powerful and confidential servant is constrained to do the work of destruction is very remarkable. I will cite but one instance which I hope I may be able to make intelligible to your readers without the aid of a diagram. Two operators are stationed, one on either side of the bay, channel or river which is defended by the subaqueous mines. From each operator proceeds to each mine an insulated wire; that is, one protected after a fashion somewhat similar to that with which your readers are familiarised by the sections of the oceanic cables, so that each mine is like a gigantic octopus stretching two arms, or antennae, under water to the shore; and with suitable "batteries" arranged at a complete circuit of electricity could, by connection with the earth, be thus established. A complete circuit, however, here incurs the explosion of the mine, and as this is the event to be avoided until the due season, a slight but sufficient break of circuit is provided at each station; each operator sits at a table, he at the minor or subservient station has an apparatus resembling a large cribbage board in front of him; while he at the master or dominant station has, in addition to the cribbage board, an instrument with a key-board like a small piano. Each has a telescope fitted with cross wire for more accurate observation; and of course they must have a full sweep of the ground defended, a condition which is quite compatible with their being completely hidden from marksmen in the enemies' ports. On each side of the defended channel, land-marks, such as poles, or patches of paint, are provided in such positions that the line to each from the station on the opposite bank shall pass over a mine. When a hostile vessel, therefore, crosses any of these lines the placing of a metallic plug in the proper hole of the cribbage board annals the break of circuit above alluded to on that side of the channel; and should she pass before both telescopes directed on the landmarks corresponding to the same mine—the circuit would be completed and her destruction inevitable. As a rule, the operator at the dominant station will not employ the cribbage board, but will sit with his eye to the telescope, and his hand, over the keys of the piano, the depression of any key completing the circuit in the same manner as the insertion of a plug. His assistant will generally be so placed that the doomed vessel will cross his lines first, so that his plug is set; and when the chief sights her in line his finger descends on the fatal key and his music is the dull resonance of the perturbed depths, and the death-rattle of a thousand brave men. The automatic action of submarine mines is also provided for by means of "circuit closers" enclosed in buoys, whereby the mine is exploded when the buoy, moored so as to ride immediately over it, is struck by the advancing ship of the enemy.

First in order of the missile class of torpedoes, both in virtue of its offensive power and of the wonderful ingenuity displayed in its construction, comes the Whitehead or fish torpedo. The details of its mechanism are known only to a select circle of officials, who are bound to secrecy; but it is well known that the motive power is compressed air pumped into the torpedo, which, when released, actuates a screw propeller, and so drives the monster (which so far deserves its name of fish that it might at first glance be well mistaken for a royal sturgeon) on its subaqueous course. Such method of propulsion alone would constitute no very great mechanical marvel; but the fish torpedo is so contrived that it shall rise from its course, which it holds at a depth of 5 or 6 feet and run its fatal bark into the enemy at any given range, and it is so tractable that it will either explode "to time" or on striking. If it be set to explode to time, and should miss its object, the enemy would assuredly burn their fingers if they set about to capture the fish. If, however, it be aimed at a hostile vessel running the gauntlet, it would be set to act on percussion, and on missing would float inert on the water; and thus by careful handling an expensive store might be recovered. The action is, of course, by detonation, and a charge of 70 lbs of gun-cotton carried by the present service pattern leaves a considerable margin; so that should reduction in size be desired for considerations of speed, or length of range, it might be effected and still leave the machine capable of sinking any vessel hitherto constructed. Devices of wire netting are suggested for protecting ships from the attacks of this insidious engine; but they are hardly compatible with any high rate of steaming, and naval men who erst cried "for God's sake keep out the shells," are casting about for a stronger form in which to express their feelings about torpedoes. A double bottom of cellular construction seems to offer the best safeguard against being sunk by a torpedo; but what speed or manoeuvring power would be left to a ship, the outer skin of which was torn with a large jagged hole, with perhaps a few feet of loosened plate protecting? She must surely then be at the mercy of the guns and rams.

The Harvey torpedo may be broadly described as a box, shaped conveniently for progress through the water, and loaded with layers of whereby lateral contact with a heavy resisting body may ensure detonating action. This box, containing a sufficient charge of gun cotton, is towed on the quarter of the vessel naming the torpedo, and is so weighted that when the tow-ropes are slackened, or the speed reduced, it sinks below the surface. Brakes are fitted on board whereby the tautening of the tow-ropes can be effected at will. The torpedo vessel then is supposed to steam along at a minimum speed of about 8 knots, whereby the torpedo is kept visibly at the surface, and about 160 yards distant, the tow-ropes making an angle of about 45° with its course. When nearing the enemy the tow-ropes are momentarily slackened and the torpedo sinks, the rope is again tautened by the brakes, and the torpedo rises with increased force against the bottom of the hostile ship and explodes. It is difficult for a landsman to imagine a case in which a vessel strong enough to risk a passage at 160 to 200 yards in the face of the enemy's artillery armament, should require to have recourse to such a whole-sale measure of death without quarter, as is implied in the use of a torpedo; but perhaps there are such cases, and at any

rate the Harvey torpedo is a recognised naval weapon of offence.

The outrigger torpedo is a contrivance requiring for its application all that coolness and skill, coupled with the willing risk of life at the back of duty which have ever characterised our seamen and their officers. It consists in an iron case of sufficient dimensions to carry a charge of 100 lbs. of gun cotton; this is borne on the end of a long pole, or out-riigger, protruded from the bows of a boat, and submerged under water. It may be carried by a steam launch, or if in case of a night surprise by a boat with muffled oars. The boat also carries an electric battery, from which wires pass along the outrigger to the torpedo; should the boat be sufficiently fortunate to reach the enemy unperceived, or unharmed, explosion is determined by completing the circuit with the ordinary firing key as soon as the torpedo touches the hull. The length of the outrigger is such as enables fatal injury to be inflicted on the enemy without danger to the torpedo boat, which has only to consult its safety by going astern to avoid the vortex caused by its sinking.

The certainty of action of all these subaqueous engines has been incalculably increased by Mr. E. O. Brown's discovery that even gun-cotton will detonate freely if started by a small proportion of the dry gun-cotton in contact with the actual detonator. It thus only becomes necessary to provide for the protection of the fulminate of mercury detonator and a small primer of dry gun-cotton, which can readily be done by means of a water-proof bag. The main charge of gun-cotton is used wet and can take no harm from the accidental leakage of the torpedo case. Indeed, a torpedo might be extemporised with so frail and open a case as a crab or lobster pot in which the wet cotton might be packed with the water-proof bag and its contents in the centre.

These engines of war, attention would undoubtedly be directed in the event of the present strained condition of Eastern politics resulting in that outbreak of European hostilities now so much dreaded. The booming of all the big guns at Shoeburyness or Spezia cannot silence the claims to consideration of these quiet, unobtrusive, little-discussed, and less-known implements of submarine warfare, which are destined, it cannot be doubted, to play an important rôle in any great war of which naval operations form part. All connected with torpedoes has been kept, and properly kept, very secret and quiet in this country; but it is satisfactory to know that this silence and secrecy do not mean inactivity, but that on the contrary our engineers and sailors have been for several years elaborating, and it is hoped and believed successfully, a system of torpedo attack and defence, the actual application of which can hardly fail to illustrate the enormous value and importance of these submarine engines of war.

It was noticed in a previous letter to you that the "Okehampton Committee" had strongly recommended the introduction of some system of rewarding excellence in artillery practice analogous to that existing in the rest of the army. This recommendation has borne fruit in the shape of a general order establishing a brigade prize of the value of £5, and various battery prizes of the value of £3 and under, together with appropriate badges of distinction, for good shooting in both garrison and field artillery, and in the latter service another brigade prize of £5 with battery prizes of £3 and under, for skill in driving combined with excellence in the care of horses and harness. This order comes to fill up an ugly gap in our arrangements, which has too long stood vacant. It was not enough to provide an arm of precision without ensuring that the gunners who had to work it should be able to put forth its full power; and some further incentive than remote possibility of having to use the gun in the presence of an enemy was necessary to this end. This incentive has now been supplied, and if another of the committee's recommendations, that of substituting land ranges for the sea ranges which have hitherto been usual in England, can be carried out, it is to be hoped that our gunners will soon learn that their weapons are scarcely less accurate, and are infinitely more far-reaching than those of the infantry soldier—a conviction which cannot but increase their interest in artillery and their desire to master the subtleties of its application.

I bear that Lieutenant Watkin, R. A., has invented a range finder which is described as marvellously simple, easy of application, and very accurate. I hope soon to be able to send you a description of this instrument, together with some comparative notes of the trials of our 80-ton gun, and of the 100-ton gun supplied by the Elswick Ordnance Company to the Italian Government, and other matters of interest which time forbids my noticing by this mail.

A WOODEN LEG.

(Max Adler.)

A man came into Brown's grocery store the other night while I was there, and the following conversation ensued. The man said—"Mr Brown, you don't want to buy a first rate wooden leg, do you? I've got one that I've been wearing for two or three years, and it's good as new. It's made of the best wood, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the hip, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the knee, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the ankle, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the foot, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the heel, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the toes, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the fingers, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the thumb, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the little finger, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the ring finger, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the middle finger, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the index finger, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the big toe, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the little toe, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the heel, and it's got a leather strap that goes round the toes, and it's got a leather strap that goes round 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of the nature of a convenience of those
or otherwise) by the Pacific Route

Bols and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. **Buttons**—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

The following articles cannot be sent out at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or

naive or injurious to persons dealing
them.

China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the mails. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, and Work and similar presents are con-

Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having spent more in Postage than would have been paid the freight by a carrier. No order can be made on such parcels of the use of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty experienced in obtaining a general understanding of the word *Pattern*. It is a *bond fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or goods which he wishes to order. It is

goods which he wishes to obtain, must consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

future be allowed (but not required) to
 - Hong Kong Postage Stamps from

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be paid.

The Stamps tendered for sale, must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case, which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Letters, | 12 cents per 100. |
| Registration, | 8 " |
| Newspapers, | 1 " each. |
| Books and Patterns, 1 oz., | 2 " |
| " " " " 2 oz., | 4 " |
| " " " " every 4 oz., | 8 " |

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m.

The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed *Via San Francisco*. If insufficiently paid it will be

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered and Agents of sailing ships for *Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore* are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

- 1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and *vice versa*.
- 2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

Stamps.
— 3.— Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application

must be accompanied with the full amount of postage (including commission) in obsequ, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a small little margin should be left for variations in rate of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2..... 18 cents.

Local Money Orders.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Up to \$25..... | 15. cents. |
| " 50..... | 30 " |
| " 100..... | 45 " |
| " 200..... | 60 " |
| " 500..... | 72 " |

8.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

8.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) of the name of the Person and

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. A crossed order can be transferred to another officer on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application must be made to the proper authorities.

should be made to the nearest Mon-
Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented with-
six months an additional commission to
be charged; if not within twelve months
the money will be forfeited. When the
order is once paid no further claim can
be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advan-
ce relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied
+ Orders on Bhangal are drawn at 2 per cent
premium in all cases.

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Books, etc. without Covers.

Aberdeen Herald.
Antiquarischer Anzeiger.
Aroto-Gráfico.
Builder.
Bulletin.
Christian Herald.
Courrier des Etats-Unis.
Court Journal.
Creteil Zeitung.
Daniel Defenda.
De Azeres.
De Indier.
El Casubel.
El Publico Espanol.
Freie Presse.
Gaceta de Madrid.
Gazzetta Musicale.
Genoeekundige Courant.
Home News.
Illustrated London News (Dec. 2).
Law Report.
Leisure Hour.
Lloyds Register.
Los Egi Vast.
Mail, The (3 Nos.).
Pall Mall Budget—July 7 and Sept. 1.
F. Ispach Enkes, p.c.
Press, Die.
Roman Zeitung.
Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge.
Sample of Buttons (Georg Altoner).
Schweizer Grenz Post.
Sentinella Bresciana.
The Times.
Town and Country.
Umbrella Handles.
Vaderkampen Cramonia.
Ward, Lock and Tyler's List of Books.
Wochenchrift.
Wopla.

returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied.
+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

Umbrella Handles.
Vaddekampeni Cremona.
Ward, Lock and Tyler's List of Books
Wochenschrift.
World.

